

Multicultural enablement with WebSphere Commerce Suite



The global marketplace

With overwhelming public acceptance of the Internet, traditional business constraints, such as distance, have disappeared. Companies and individuals can now do business with each other from almost any part of the world. With the help of the Internet, separate marketplaces are now being transformed into a single global marketplace.

But, like most opportunities, to take advantage of a global marketplace, you need to create e-commerce Web sites which presents new challenges. Meeting the challenges includes:

Working with global information

Data from many languages must be stored and manipulated without loss of meaning. E-commerce Web sites also need to be able to store, retrieve and display data for different countries simultaneously.

Anticipating cultural norms

Beyond simple translation and data representation, it is important to provide information in the correct format to customers. Aspects of expectation or normal use, such as page layout, design or color, contribute to the overall user experience. By not presenting data in familiar or appropriate format to a particular user, sellers risk offending customers and losing sales. For example, U.S. customers expect English text, U.S. dollars and pounds, while German customers expect German text, German Marks and kilos.

Applying logic to worldwide business issues

Many other worldwide business issues need to be addressed, including the use of various currencies, taxation rates or shipping regulations. Often, certain products can be sold only in certain geographical locations, while the same products shipped to customers in Germany and the United States may or may not be eligible for discounts or subject to different taxes and shipping charges.

Establishing and maintaining cost-effective operation

Simple answers, such as deploying an e-commerce Web site for every region, may avoid some problems—for example, data representation—but these solutions are difficult to implement and maintain economically. A viable solution for the long term must have the needed function and also be maintainable in a cost-effective manner. For example, a Hong Kong seller using a Chinese operating system needs to work with other Asian languages, such as Japanese or Korean, on the same system using the same interface.

IBM WebSphere® Commerce Suite, Version 5.1, helps meet the challenges and enable sellers to extend their reach in a cost-effective way.

The ShopIBM experience

When the ShopIBM e-commerce Web site was first developed, it was expected that potential customers from around the world would visit the site. To handle buyers on a global scale, ShopIBM had to anticipate the needs of multiple cultures, or become multiculturally enabled. This meant that data being displayed to shoppers would have to meet customer expectations in content, language and formatting.

Throughout the development of the ShopIBM site, many difficulties arose in storing data in different languages. No set of integrated formatting functions was available to ensure correct cultural formatting. Other difficulties included lack of tooling to manage data in different languages and problems with data organization within the database.

Although these problems were eventually overcome, the experience lead to the realization that simplifying the process of creating e-commerce for a global marketplace would help customers avoid the same difficulties. WebSphere Commerce Suite needed to provide multicultural enablement out-of-the-box, proving that global e-commerce could be accomplished easily.

Globalization in WebSphere Commerce Suite

Recognizing the needs of a global marketplace and the difficulties that sellers face, one of the main goals for developers of WebSphere Commerce Suite was:

To give sellers the ability to create e-commerce Web sites that each of their customers can interact with in their preferred languages and cultural formats

Multicultural enablement functionality

To understand how WebSphere Commerce Suite provides customers with the ability to multiculturally enable their e-commerce Web sites easily, you need to know about its enablement features, including data, cultural norms, business logic and maintenance. The following table shows features, functions and benefits of multicultural enablement.

| | Function provided | Benefits |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Maintenance | Database population and management tools Content management tools Seller-level tools JSP templates and store models | Easy maintenance of multilingual database data, static HTML or stored information Reduced JSP maintenance Rapid site deployment for new languages |
| Business logic | Taxation wizardShipping wizardFulfillment centersCampaigns and discounts | Realistic taxation and shipping charges based on customer jurisdiction Accurate modeling of real-life fulfillment systems Multilingual marketing initiatives |
| Cultural norms | Multiculturally enabled commands, beans and rules templates Inherited functions provided by Java for data formatting Currency formatting functions Single JSP design model | Automatic multilingual data manipulation and retrieval Automatic data formatting Dual currency display and customized currency formatting Easy language and cultural customizations for page look and feel |
| Data | UNICODE database (UTF-8) Language and cultural data separation within database design Automatic code page conversion for multilingual data entry, storage and retrieval | Ability to store and manage data in different languages in a single database (Korean, German, Chinese) Database design for easy storage of multicultural data Accurate management of multilingual data to ensure no corruption |

Note: Multicultural enablement functionality included in WebSphere Commerce Suite is displayed at stages of increasing complexity, from bottom to top.

Data

Customers need to store, retrieve and display data for different countries simultaneously on their e-commerce Web sites.

An immediate advantage provided by WebSphere Commerce Suite at the least complex stage of multicultural enabling is that data is stored in UNICODE. This allows the database to properly handle data regardless of language. Also, language and culturally sensitive data are fully separated from the culturally nonsensitive data within the database design. This multiculturally enabled database design allows sellers to easily enter and manage cultural data apart from noncultural data. It also reduces the amount of duplicate product data to be stored in the database because two product entries can now be compacted into one product entry with two descriptions, offering space savings and allowing smoother data management.

Cultural norms

WebSphere Commerce Suite also provides a suite of functions to allow sellers to customize their e-commerce Web sites to meet cultural differences. The server-side code is fully enabled for multiple cultures so that data is always retrieved in the correct context. By combining these features and by leveraging the inherent functionality of Java™ technology, sellers can help ensure that data is presented in the anticipated cultural format. This means that dates, numbers, prices or measurements can be displayed in the format expected, helping customers feel confident to conduct business in a familiar environment.

Custom currency formatting allows sellers to display multiple currencies simultaneously or to help them customize formatting on a per-currency, per-store, per-language basis — all data driven, providing true flexibility. The recommended JavaServer Pages™ (JSP™) model also provides tremendous advantages to customization and maintenance. The culturally neutral master JSP template model requires sellers to maintain only a single set of JSPs that is enabled for all languages. By using dynamic includes, a seller can customize the look and feel of a page depending on a customer's preferences. Compared to the model with a JSP per language, this gives sellers massive savings in terms of site maintenance and customization.

Business logic

Because IBM knows there are different requirements when doing business globally, WebSphere Commerce Suite is accompanied by a supporting set of business logic features. Tools include taxation and shipping calculation wizards that allow a seller to define rules that calculate the proper taxes and shipping charges based on a customer's physical location. Sellers have the ability to create fulfillment centers for more accurate modeling of their real-life global fulfillment systems. Using an accompanying suite of marketing rules that can be defined by sellers, they can promote their products on a global basis.

Additional benefits include sharable seller catalogs that help sellers to rapidly set up store catalogs for new storefronts and a payment management application that helps them to identify which payment methods they want to accept at specific locations. WebSphere Commerce Suite provides sellers with many of the tools needed to set up a global online business out-of-the-box.

Maintenance

In the past, data restrictions prevented the combination of data in certain languages from being stored on a single machine. Now these limitations for site or data hosting have been removed. A classic example is the problem of storing Japanese data in the same machine as Chinese data. The limitation existed because the characters from these two languages were in two different formats. With the use of UNICODE, this restriction goes away, giving sellers the freedom to group and host information together.

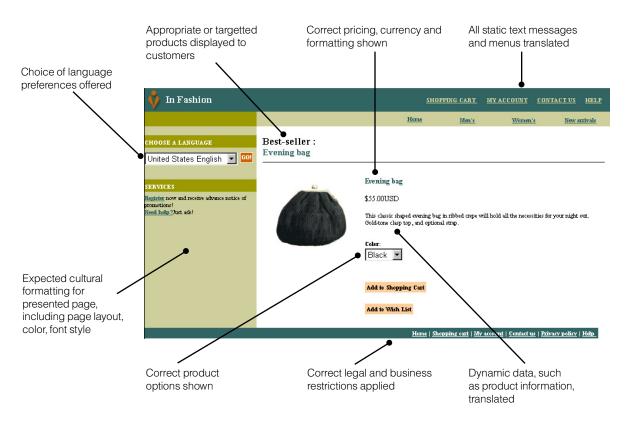


Figure 1. Sample store page illustrating areas of multicultural sensitivity

In addition, WebSphere Commerce Suite provides a complete set of database management, content management and seller level aids to properly manage data. All of these tools are fully enabled for multiple cultures, which means this is a central set of tools companies anywhere in the world can use. A big advantage — because it eliminates the need to procure separate tools for different geographies and makes communication within a company more efficient.

Multicultural store design

When selling products to a global community, you want to ensure your e-commerce Web site is properly designed to address areas that are multiculturally sensitive — no trivial task. See Figure 1 to view a store page with areas that can be affected.

Multicultural requirements can affect every aspect of the page. To be properly equipped to sell to global customers, sellers must approach e-commerce Web site design with special planning and powerful tools to help them generate and manage the information properly.

Solution architecture

WebSphere Commerce Suite was designed to have multicultural enabling embedded in the product architecture. The task of enabling multicultural functions is more than translation, is much larger and all-encompassing. Enablement permeates all of the components within the product because every level within e-commerce Web site architecture is affected.

When you examine multicultural sensitivity at a detailed level, beneath translation or formatting, its implications touch much deeper levels of user experience. The chart illustrates different levels of enabling e-commerce Web sites for multiple cultures.

| WebSphere Commerce Suite application model | | |
|--|--|--|
| Model | Tools with built-in support to manage multilingual (ML) data Tools that are browser-based and fully ML-enabled ML store samples and documentation | |
| Business processes | Dynamic includes for dynamic look and feel Built-in correctly formatted data presentation Built-in currency conversion and currency formatting Dynamic language fall-back Single JSP to handle all languages | |
| Controls and views | Tax rules Shipping logic Pricing and promotions | |
| Business objects | Contains all data pulled by entity objects Runs in UNICODE | |
| Database | Database in UNICODE Separated language and cultural items | |

Note: Enabling e-commerce Web sites for multiple cultures is accomplished with increasing detail about user experience, from bottom to top.

Database and data

To understand multicultural enablement, you need to know about the data. Some data is invariant, or language independent, but large amounts of other data change from one language to another. Data can be classified into three types: administrative, seller and customer data.

 Administrative data includes information that is used for control or configuration purposes at the site level. Examples are user group information, database configurations and application server settings.

- Seller data is seller, or store-level, information and includes either seller preferences
 or store settings. Examples are promotional names, campaign initiatives or a list of storesupported currencies.
- Customer data is information that is displayed directly to a customer, such as product
 descriptions or catalog descriptions. This data must be translated into each of the different
 languages supported by the e-commerce Web site.

Thus a basic requirement for multicultural enablement is a single system where multilingual data can be stored and manipulated properly. Other aspects of basic multicultural data support are related to the ability to keep track of a user's language or currency preferences.

In addition to multilingual data, separating language from geography also presents challenges. Relating data to a customer's physical location must be clearly separated because certain geographical locations share languages. For example, in Canada, there are two national languages, English and French. A common, but more subtle, separation exists within a single language, where customers may prefer different types of usage or spelling, depending on profession, age group or cultural background. This reality of dialects or variations even within a single language calls for more than just the ability to store data. It strongly requires specific structure and organization of data so that different descriptions can be entered for each language or dialect without requiring data duplication to take place within the database. WebSphere Commerce Suite meets these requirements.

When dealing with data in different languages, the most obvious question is storage. The real problem is that every language is stored in its own native format. For example, the English language is represented by the characters a-z, or A-Z, along with the standard punctuation characters. These characters are presented in a format called a code page. Other languages, such as Japanese, have individual alphabets, and are therefore stored in different code pages. The challenge is to ensure that data belonging to different code pages can be stored in a common code page.

With a universal code page in the database to store data from different code pages in a common code page, and using the UNICODE code page UTF-8 to help ensure multiplatform compatibility, WebSphere Commerce Suite can store and manipulate characters from every language.

The database model is language friendly; that is, the database tables that contain language-specific information are separated. This provides sellers with the ability to enter multiple descriptions in multiple languages easily. If the seller wants to sell in a new language, no database schema changes are necessary. All that is required is the addition of the new translation to the separated database tables for the new language.

Business objects

Moving to a higher level of complexity, the challenge becomes how to format an e-commerce Web site to fit different cultures. It is important that information, such as numeric data, dates and time, measurements or currencies and prices, be presented in the format anticipated to avoid confusion and misinterpretation by customers in their daily business. For example, in English, a number is displayed as 50,000.00 but, in French, the same number is displayed as 50.000,00. Also, customers in different parts of the world are likely to be confused by various date presentation formats they do not use, such as day-month-year, month-day-year or year-month-day.

Sellers need to have a uniform interface to retrieve data and receive the information in correct cultural format. Business objects pull separated data together in a coherent way. In WebSphere Commerce Suite, business objects exist primarily as Enterprise JavaBeans™ (EJB) technology. The business objects retrieve data in the correct context, manipulate retrieved data and combine the data for display in a form that is logical and meaningful to the customer.

From a multicultural enablement perspective, built-in logic causes business objects to perform retrieval of multilingual data based on the current customer context. For example, if a customer is operating in German, business objects retrieve data in German. If no German data is found, business objects use a fall-back language as defined by the seller and attempt to retrieve data in the next-best language. Another big advantage for sellers where translations are not available in certain languages or translations may not be complete. WebSphere Commerce Suite provides powerful functionality for the seller in terms of multicultural data presentation and display—out-of-the-box.

Business components

Another stage in multicultural enablement is to understand the business rules or business logic that is unique to different cultures. The business logic of a culture directly affects the way that an e-commerce Web site functions because such rules govern how business takes place. Taxation rates or shipping charges that apply to customers on a global scale are a good example. A product shipped to a customer in Toronto, Canada, incurs different taxes and shipping costs than a product shipped to a customer in Tokyo, Japan. These rules can differ as well based on where shipment originated. Often, business restrictions prevent certain types of products from entering a country and controls must be set in place to restrict customers from attempting to buy products that are not shipped to their geographical regions.

In designing an e-commerce Web site, you need to know what currencies and payment methods your customers use to complete their transactions. The price of an item can change depending on where and how it is purchased—discounts available to one type of customer may not apply to others and promotions are often specific to a targeted geography. Multicultural enablement brings with it layers of complexity that affect the way business is done.

Business components, or rules, help to define e-commerce Web site behavior. Business components give sellers the ability to influence what customers buy simply by setting rules and guidelines. In WebSphere Commerce Suite, business components establish rules to influence behavior from a marketing perspective and a store-operations perspective. Marketing business components include promotions, discounts and campaign rules. Store-operation business components include tax rules and shipping regulations and payment method configurations.

Business components that influence a customer's shopping experience need to change based on the characteristics of that customer. Customer geography and demographics are incorporated with the operating logic of the business components. Examples are taxation and shipping wizards that give sellers the ability to set charges based on a customer's location. Sellers can also define customer segments that manage which customer receives which discount based on personal demographics, such as age, income level, interests. With WebSphere Commerce Suite, sellers have true flexibility to customize shopping experience on a per-customer basis.

Controls, views and business processes

Basic cultural preferences can determine how customers react to overall e-commerce Web site look and feel. For example, when a customer begins a check-out process on an e-commerce Web site, the sequencing of pages can change depending on that customer's physical location or demographics. Certain steps in the business process may need to be performed if a customer lives in a particular location, while the same steps may be optional or not even displayed for customers in other locations. For example, buyers from one location are required to register or those from another location must accept terms in a legal agreement prior to making a purchase.

The look and feel of an e-commerce Web site also changes in similar, though more subtle, ways. An example is the U.S. address entry form where customers must enter the county they live in, while in Canada, where there are no counties, the address form does not include the field. Another address subtlety is that the U.S. uses a five-character numeric zip code, and Canada uses a six-character alphanumeric postal code.

Color, font type or general page layout of an e-commerce Web site can help or hinder customers from different cultures. Certain colors are offensive to people in some cultures, while not in others. Page format that is comfortable to a customer who reads English, may be difficult to follow or distracting to readers of Hebrew text. Enabling an e-commerce Web site for multiple cultures goes beyond the lower levels of the architecture.

WebSphere Commerce Suite offers the amalgamation of embedded, lower-level logic in the controls, views and business processes layer of the architecture. At this high level, real-world processes which have actual meaning appear. While business processes mainly involves seller or buyer tasks, controls and views involves the variability of the display within an e-commerce Web site. WebSphere Commerce Suite deals with these variations through its implementation of JSP templates, include files and site workflows.

JSP templates form the backbone of controls and views. The JSP template model is designed with the intent that JSPs should be language independent. Depending on the customer's preferences, the templates join with the language and culturally specific include files, such as page headers, footers, messages and diagrams. Therefore, these templates become language or culturally specific only at runtime. The culturally correct views are joined together through site workflows, which are defined by the commands and tasks provided out-of-the-box, to form business processes. Examples include the user registration process, the catalog navigation process or order processing. Each business process defined within WebSphere Commerce Suite is fully enabled for multiple cultures.

Models

Finally, at the site level, a combination of the various controls, views and business processes forms an entire e-commerce Web site. Throughout the examination of the application model, multicultural enablement can be seen to affect every level of the architecture in a profound way. So questions arise about how multicultural e-commerce Web sites look when finished, how they work and how they are maintained.

WebSphere Commerce Suite includes several samples of multicultural stores to help illustrate the concepts and functions implemented throughout the application model and demonstrate the viability of multicultural enablement. The samples are simple stores that can be used for education and as launchpad e-commerce Web sites for sellers to modify, creating their own stores.

A full suite of tools is provided to aid a seller in managing an operational store, including wizards to examine and modify product, customer and order information. WebSphere Commerce Suite also includes a complete set of tools to help the seller define business component rules, such as tax rates, shipping charges or marketing initiatives. The benefit of WebSphere commerce accelerator tools is that they are completely browser-based and thus fully enabled for multiple languages. Using the tools provided, sellers have full flexibility to manage multilingual data through a single interface.

Solution model summary

With WebSphere Commerce Suite functionality, multicultural enablement is easier because most of the work has been automated and embedded with the logic of the product. Depending on the preferred language of the customer, static and dynamic text is retrieved in the correct language from either property files or from the database, respectively. Data, such as dates, times, measurements or currencies, is formatted automatically and correctly, based on customer preferences, at retrieval time.

When a customer visits an e-commerce Web site, culturally neutral JSP templates automatically include the appropriate page components, along with retrieved text and data, to render a culturally specific view at runtime. The result is that many of the

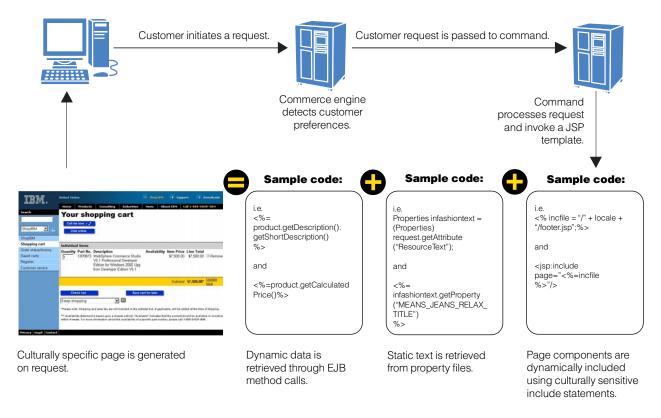


Figure 2. WebSphere Commerce Suite solution model

changes — multicultural look-and-feel and page content changes — necessary from one customer view to the next become transparent to the merchant. It all happens automatically with a single code base and a single set of JSP templates. See Figure 2 for an example of customer use of a multiculturally enabled e-commerce Web site.

Conclusion

A vast number of issues must be addressed when you enable an e-commerce Web site for a global customer base. It is not a simple matter of translation or format. Instead, it is the ability to properly interact with customers and to engage in business activities with people according to their cultural expectations. WebSphere Commerce Suite, with multicultural enablement functionality built-in, meets sellers needs to go global. The base database architecture and storage model has been fully enabled so that multicultural data can exist in one central repository. An interface, or business objects layer, has been created to allow sellers complete flexibility to retrieve and format cultural and linguistic data. Rules logic is included to allow sellers to model real-life business logic in their e-commerce Web sites—rules logic which is accompanied by a tool set fully enabled for multiple cultures. In the past, the task to globalize an e-commerce Web site was difficult and time-consuming; today, with WebSphere Commerce Suite, the effort is almost transparent.

For more information

To learn more about WebSphere Commerce Suite and its accompanying products, contact your IBM sales representative, or visit:

ibm.com/software/websphere/commerce/



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